FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PEASANTS PROTEST TAX REFORM, IMMIGRATION

PY010255 Paris AFP in Spanish 2322 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] La Paz, 30 Jun (AFP) -- Thousands of peasants from the 20 provinces of La Paz Department today staged a demonstration organized by the Single Trade Union of Bolivian Peasant Workers to protest the tax reform of President Victor Paz Estenssoro's administration.

Genaro Flores, the main peasant leader, addressed the protesters and said the peasants clearly oppose the government's economic policy because it intends to subjugate the masses even further.

He and other speakers agreed on the point of opposing the government project to allow the immigration to Bolivia of thousands of Taiwanese farming families, thus endangering the ancestral Bolivian Indian culture.

The demonstrators also protested against the tax law that forces even small property owners, who are undergoing a serious crisis, to pay taxes.

COB ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON ARREST OF PEASANTS

PY021616 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] The Bolivian Labor Confederation [COB] has reported that government authorities detained several peasants during a rally on 30 June.

Inocencio Quispe, Bernardo Gonzalez, Teodoro Colque, Nemecio Massi, Eliseo Quispe, Julian Chambi, Eulogio Quispe, Modesto Choqui, and Daniel Colque are reportedly detained at the Interior Ministry.

The communique released by the COB says the people want to express their opposition to the current policy, and the people will always defend the fatherland's interests. It also expresses support for the position adopted by the Trade Union Federation of Bolivian Pressworkers, which has supported the people's request for a dialogue, one of the sovereign rights of the people. The government has refused to allow this dialogue.

Minister Denies Arrests

PY021926 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Interior Minister Fernando Barthelemy has denied that the state security organization had detained peasants during the peasants' demonstration on 30 June.

Minister Barthelemy stated at the Government Palace that these rumors had been spread by leaders of the Bolivian Labor Federation and the Single Trade Union Confederation, who are trying to discredit the government. Barthelemy said that these statements were untruthful, and that the allegedly detained peasants had been invited to his office to report on the origin of the resources used in the demonstration carried out on the morning of 30 June.

REPORTAGE ON STRIKE VIOLENCE, DEMONSTRATIONS

## Four Explosions in Santiago

PY021140 Paris AFP in Spanish 0423 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Santiago, 1 Jul (AFP) -- Four bomb attacks caused much damage tonight in several sectors of Santiago just a few hours before the start of a national 48-hour strike by those who oppose General Augusto Pinochet's government.

Police sources have reported that one of the attacks took place against a yarrow-processing plant in the district of Maipu. A medium-sized bomb exploded in a factory that produces electrical equipment, causing structural damage to the building and blowing out its windows.

Two bombs exploded in other sectors of Santiago, but did not cause any damage.

The explosions occurred on the eve of the national strike that has been called for by the Civic Assembly to demand a return to democracy and an end to the military regime.

## 10 More Bomb Attacks

PY021312 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1236 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Santiago, 2 Jul (EFE) -- The 1st day of the planned 48-hour stoppage organized by the opposition to the Chilean military regime began today with 10 explosions, which caused only damage in several parts of Santiago. The city awoke today with slightly tighter military and police viligance than usual and a considerable reduction in the flow of vehicles and public transport.

Press reports have stated that the explosions took place near bank offices, stores, and shops, without causing any casualties. The same sources reported that early this morning several houses in suburban Santiago were raided by groups of plainclothesmen, who arrested at least three people.

The strike, the first in 13 years of military rule, was called by the National Civic Assembly for 2 and 3 July to culminate a month of mobilizations and civil disobedience. The National Civic Assembly, which is made up of 18 of the most important Chilean social organizations, has received the support of all the political forces of the democratic opposition, who want to express their wish for the return of democracy to Chile.

During a call made on the eve of the strike, National Civic Assembly President Juan Luis Gonzalez reiterated that the protest should be peaceful. "We do not advocate, and we will never advocate, any type of violence as a means to regain our rights," said Gonzalez, asking the people to avoid any type of provocation.

Chilean Defense Minister Vice Admiral Patricio Carvajal said in the past few hours that the call for a stoppage is an attack against national interests.

In Concepcion, the country's third largest city, located 500 km south of Santiago, Regional Intendant General Eduardo Ibanez termed the strike "the last fight by the political opposition."

The chief's office of the zone of Valparaiso, the country's main port located 120 km west of Santiago, has warned the citizens "not to let themselves be intimidated by small groups of promoters of violence who seek to disturb public order by calling a stoppage."

### First Death Reported

PY021324 Paris AFP in Spanish 1254 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Santiago, 2 Jul (AFP) -- The start of the 48-hour stoppage, called by the opposition to General Augusto Pinochet's regime, has been marked by the killing of one person, the wounding of two people, a dozen bomb attacks, the building of barracades in the suburbs of Santiago, and a scarcity of public transport.

The dead man has been identified as Boris Vera, 24, was hit by several bullets fired by unidentified individuals in La Victoria neighborhood south of Santiago, while he was helping build a barricade in this workers' neighborhood. This information was disclosed to AFP by witnesses of the incident.

### Carabineros Kill Girl

PY022119 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Excepts] According to witnesses, a 13-year-old girl was shot twice and killed by police this morning in Los Copihues neighborhood of the La Florida district in Santiago. The girl, identified as Nadia Fuentes Concha, left her house at about 1000 today to buy bread in a nearby shop. When crossing Del Parque Avenue on her way to the bakery, she was shot in the stomach and leg by police members who had just arrived, a witness said.

In a reaction of anger, neighbors set up and burned barricades on La Florida and El Parque Avenues. Three patrols and two busloads of Carabineros responded by throwing tear gas grenades at the neighbors. The atmosphere remains tense with the presence of Carabineros who, according to witnesses, proceeded to arrest some of the people there.

### Students Reportedly Set Afire

PY021746 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1615 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Santiago, 2 Jul (EFE) -- The secretary of the Chilean Human Rights Commission has told EFE that in Santiago two students have been sprayed with fuel and then set on fire by several members of the military. Andres Dominguez also stated that the two youths were wrapped in blankets after being burned and detained. Their whereabouts are not known.

The incident occurred on the General Velasquez Avenue in western Santiago, in the Jesus Obrero Parish. The youths have been identified as Rodrigo Rojas de Negri, 19, and Carmen Quintana Arancibia, 18. The priest also told EFE that the parish has the burnt coat of one of the victims as proof of the incident.

## 280 Arrested on 1st Day

PY030242 Paris AFP in Spanish 0048 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Santiago, 2 Jul (AFP) -- Police sources have reported that at least 280 people have been arrested today in Santiago and Concepcion during the 1st day of the 2-day stoppage that has been called by the National Civic Assembly to demand the restoration of democracy.

Three people were shot to death early today. Two strong explosions were heard downtown in the evening, and a blackout occurred in the residential neighborhoods in the east zone as the result of technical problems, according to authorities.

Demonstrators who were building barricades and shouting slogans against the Pinochet government at other sites in Santiago were repressed by police and military patrols.

According to a police report, 200 people were arrested in Santiago for disburbing public order and endangering the state's internal security. In Concepcion, 525 km to the south, 80 people were arrested during incidents that were prompted mainly by students.

## 4 Radio Stations Censored

PY022223 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2131 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] [Announcer] Radio Chilena director Guillermo Hormazabal will now address our listeners.

[Hormazabal] We will now read the text of Communique 46, which the office of the chief of the metropolitan region and San Antonio Province issued a few minutes ago.

In consideration of a) the Constitution; b) Law 18415; c) Decree 684, issued by the Interior Ministry on 9 June 1986 and published in the Gazetter on 12 June 1986, and d) Decree 5985, issued by the Interior Ministry on 11 June 1986 and published in the gazetter on 12 June 1986;

Whereas Radios Chilena, Cooperativa, Carrera, and Santiago have not complied with the terms of Decree 5985, as their newscasts have included reports on actions classified as terrorist activities and as activities of people, organizations, movements, and groups that advocate doctrines that are opposed to our social order, thus promoting violence against the population and against private and public property with the open objective of disrupting the inststitutional order;

In consideration of the powers bestowed upon the chief of this emergency zone, I hereby decree: As of today, and while this order remains in force, the transmissions of Radio Chilena CB66, Radio Cooperativa, Radio Carrera, and Radio Santiago shall be restricted and shall include only commercials, music, and government-supplied information. The four radios shall not read the text of this edict more than twice a day.

The communique is signed by Brigadier General Carlos Ojeda Vargas, chief of the emergency zone of the metropolitan region and San Antonio province. Santiago, 2 July 1986.

In view of this measure, Radio Chilena states the following:

1) As usual, Radio Chilena today impartially and accurately reported on the events that are occurring in our country;

2) Radio Chilena deplores and rejects this measure, which curtails freedom of information. Radio Chilena will take action before the courts to safeguard the right to freely inform the Chilean public;

3) We apologize to our listeners, because as of this moment we will be unable to inform them on what is happening in Chilean territory. Good night.

## Government Sues Strike Organizers

PY030147 Paris AFP in Spanish 2313 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Santiago, 2 Jul (AFP) -- It has been offficially announced that the Chilean military Government tonight filed suit against the leaders who organized the 2-day national stoppage, which opposition organizations started today. The suit is being brought against the leaders of the National Civic Assembly which is led by Dr Juan Luis Gonzalez.

The Interior Ministry lawyer, Ambrosio Rodriguez, said that the suit was filed for crimes that are defined under the Law on the State's Internal Security, such as the calling of a national stoppage and promoting doctrines that endanger the regime's security. The government backed the allegations it made in the suit with documents referring to the number of dead and wounded, and the damage that has been done to private and public property during the first day of the stoppage.

## Government: Services Normal

PY030120 Paris AFP in Spanish 2247 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Santiago, 2 Jul (AFP) -- Vital services as well as port and cooper mine activities were not affected during the 1st day of the 2-day strike that has been called by opposition organizations, government sources reported.

The authorities also reported that banks and financial institutions operated normally, but admitted that problems were created by the lack of public transportation, which caused absenteeism in the industries.

In Santiago, most commercial establishments closed their doors and the hospitals provided services with emergency crews, because more than 70 percent of physicians observed the strike, according to leaders of the medical profession.

In Valparaiso, the main Chilean port on the Pacific, located 140 km west of Santiago, the loading and unloading of ships went on as usual, a spokesman for the Regional Intendency reported.

The State Copper Corporation, which administers the country's main source of earnings, reported that the miners worked as usual in the mines of Chuquicamata, El Salvador, La Andina, and El Teniente.

Electricity, water, railroad, and airport services were normal, Labor Ministry sources reported.

## Wrapup of Day 1 Events

PY021548 Paris AFP in Spanish 1425 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Santiago, 2 Jul (AFP) -- Two dead, many detainees, a wave of bombings, and an almost total absence of urban transport today marked the beginning of the national 48-hour strike in Santiago organized by the unions opposed to the government of General Augusto Pinochet.

Catholic Church sources have reported that accountant Boris Vera, 24, was shot dead by unidentified people when antigovernment demonstrators were erecting barricades in the zone of La Victoria in the southern part of Santiago, and Ivan Aqueveque, 21, a laborer, was also shot dead in the Cerro Navia neighborhood.

Neighborhood leaders have reported that police agents detained several persons during the demonstrations and the raids on homes conducted in those neighborhoods.

Reports from the Army and police patrols deployed in different parts of Santiago, which has 4 million inhabitants, say that since early this morning, regular activities have been disrupted because of the bombings, some of which affected industrial installations.

There was very little activity this morning in downtown Santiago, with some businesses closed. Groups of workers were stopped on the outskirts of the city, and have been unable to reach their places of work.

The subway service, which is being guarded by soldiers, has been operating normally. However, the other means of transportation have not operated and some buses which tried to operate were stoned or had their tires damaged by tire-puncturing devices thrown on the streets by demonstrators.

Truck owners, businessmen, professional associations, students, and trade unions that make up the National Workers Command, together with other trade union organizations appear to be united, supporting the 48-hour stoppage sponsored by the National Civic Assembly to demand that democracy be restored. National Civic Assembly President Dr Juan Luis Gonzalez, who claims that his organization represents 4 million workers, that is, one-third of the Chilean population, has stated: We want to test our strength and learn how many we are.

National Defense Minister Vice Admiral Patricio Carvajal has stated that the Armed Forces will cooperate with the police to safeguard order and protect certain public services against possible terrorist attacks.

No clandestine organization has yet claimed responsibility for the recent bombings, which are similar to recent attacks claimed by the leftist FPMR [Manual Rodriguez Patriotic Front] organization. In communiques issued yesterday, the FPMR denied that the two women and one man who died during a police raid on 1 July belong to this organization as claimed by the Chilean authorities. They said the stoppage will have a decisive role in the struggle to end repression.

The proscribed MIR (Movement of the Revolutionary Left) has stated that this mobilization should become a vigorous and combative experience of organization and struggle (...) in the difficult path that will lead to liberty and justice for all.

The Leftist Popular Democratic Movement (MDP), which is headed by the Communist Party, made a similar statement while the Christian Democratic party and other moderate forces that belong to the Democratic Alliance voiced their support for the protest, within a framework of peaceful actions and civic disobedience.

The Catholic Church, through its solidarity vicar, Msgr Santiago Tapia, also urged Chileans to reject violence, but voiced its support for the right to disagree because the peoples' opinion must be heard.

Report on Interior Actions

PY030108 [Editorial Report] Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish carries in its 1700 GMT newscast on 2 July relays from the cities of Arica, Valdivia, Temuco, and Punta Arenas, reporting on the 1st day of national stoppage and mobilization organized by the National Civic Assembly.

A relay from Radio Capisima FM of Arica reports: "Business was nearly normal by noon" downtown, however, the movement of people was "less than on normal work days. Medical doctors, midwives, other professionals and students followed the mobilization organized by the National Civic Assembly." It adds that "military patrols were intensified and police are patrolling with their faces painted black, not only in the suburbs but downtown as well. The only serious incident registered, apart from the bus burned last night by unidentified criminals, was that in which a bus was attacked by unidentifed individuals," who threw rocks at it.

A relay from Radio Los Torreones FM of Valdivia reports that "nearly all public transportation was paralyzed today. High absenteeism was reported in schools." It adds that "80 percent of the Austral University teachers did not show up to work, while the students, who have been on strike for a month, blocked the main entrances to the [name indistinct] campus during the night. The Carabineros managed to convince the students to give up in the face of an imminent take over by the public force. By noon crowds gathered in the plaza to sing the national anthem, as scheduled. So far, various professional associations such as midwives, nurses, medical doctors, drivers, students and other labor sectors, have expressed their support of the National Civic Assembly mobilization."

A relay from Radio Nelol of Temuco reports that "incidents were reported today in the Anibal Pinto square when a large group of Carabineros started dispersing protesters with tear gas." It also adds that: "Police arrested lawyer Rene Santirio Espinoza, Christian Democrat Party president, despite protests raised by National Civic Assembly representatives and by university teacher associations. Santirio was taken to the Second Police Precinct and placed under arrest. The downtown streets of Temuco are guarded by a large troop of Carabineros to prevent looting, therefore many stores closed. Public transportation is minimal and there are few people in the streets." The reporter then continues: "Unfortunately, La Voz de la Costa De Osorno radio station, member of the National Radio System is forbidden from reporting any news about the National Civic Assembly stoppage today according to a message it received in its studios."

Another relay from Radio President Ibanez of Punta Arenas says: "The Magallanes National Civic Assembly mobilization has nearly paralyzed Punta Arenas. There has been little traffic since early this morning. People had to walk to work. According to public transportation authorities, only 10 percent of the buses worked today in this city. A press conference was held in the office of the regional intendant and the different regional secretaries reported on the effects of the first day of stoppage. The labor secretary, for example, said that no workers showed up today in some public works thus leaving them completely paralyzed. In the health area it was reported that, even though doctors showed up in the regional hospital, they did not have much work because no patients turned up.

In the education area, it was reported that nearly 90 percent of students were absent in private schools while only 50 percent were absent in public schools. The Magallanes National Civic Assembly president Carlos (Smock) claimed that the stoppage was successful because businesses closed their doors and the public did not go out to buy anything. However, regional intendent Major General Luis (Danus) said that the stoppage was not as successful as its organizers expected it to be. He said that many people did not go to work and many students did not go to school on account of the intimidating campaign carried out on the previous days, which, he qualified as a very anti-democratic attitude. Whatever the reasons, Punta Arenas is today a nearly motionless, lifeless city. A contributing factor could be the heavy snow which makes people choose to stay home."

## Power Outages Reported

PY030238 Paris AFP in Spanish 0147 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Santiago, 2 Jul (AFP) -- A partial outage this evening blacked out several sectors of Santiago, Copiapo, Coquimbo, Valparaiso, and Vina del Mar at the end of the first day of the 48-hour strike decreed by sectors that oppose the government of General Augusto Pinochet. The outage, which began after strong blasts shook several areas in Santiago, included the parade ground and the metropolitan cathedral. The Civico neighborhood was not affected.

In Santiago, the following areas have been without electric power for several minutes: San Miguel, La Cisterna, Conchali, Recoleta, Las Condes, Providencia, Maipu, La Florida, and the densely populated sectors of Lo Hermida, Lo Arrieta, and the La Victoria, La Legua, and La Faena neighborhoods.

In Valparaiso and Vina del Mar, 140 km west of Santiago, the outage lasted 8 minutes, while in Copiapo and Coquimbo, in northern Chile, the power was quickly restored, according to radio reports.

## Carabineros Disperse Meeting

PY021826 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 1700 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Excerpt] A rally called by the National Civic Assembly [ANC] at the Plaza Armas has ended with an unspecified number of people being arrested. The majority of the leaders of the national professional associations and union organizations gathered at the plaza, at about 1200 to sing the national anthem. The rally, in downtown Santiago, was repressed by a greater number of Carabineros.

Shortly before 1200, to be precise at 1135, Carabineros started to disperse the demonstrators. A water cannon called a Huascar, another smaller water cannon called a Guanaco, and five armed vehicles equipped with tear gas launchers known as Zorrillos were also present at the scene. They began to squirt water and disperse tear gas at the pedestrians, who fled in terror while the sirens of the police vehicles could be heard in the background. The Carabineros then began to arrest suspects and put them in police cars parked near the Plaza de Armas on Estado street.

Despite this, the ANC council held a meeting at the Plaza de Armas to sing the national anthem as scheduled. When everything seemed to be going well, however, the Carabineros hurled tear gas cannisters at the union leaders and journalists who were present.

As the people moved along O'Higgins Boulevard, and then Estado Street to the Plaza de Armas, they met a strong police contingent made up of a special task force and a Carabineros special-operations group, which disrupted the demonstration.

ANC Press Conference Forbidden

PY030256 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Excerpts] While citizens lament the deaths that occurred after the irresponsible appeal for a national paralyzation, the National Civic Assembly tried to hold a press conference in the elegant and exclusive Sheraton Hotel in this capital. However, regulations issued by the chief of the emergency zone of Metropolitan region and San Antonio Province forbade the press conference planned by the political sectors that had organized the so-called mobilizations. The organizers were informed of the decision by the administration of the San Cristobal Sheraton Hotel, who had been advised by the 19th police precinct personnel.

In view of this prohibition, the members of the so-called National Civic Assembly left the hotel and chose to give the press conference in the headquarters of the dentists association. During the press conference they insisted on their worn out political slogans calling on the population to follow their (?proposals) in an absolutely irresponsible manner.

While the National Civic Assembly leadership yells, it does not assume responsibility for the consequences of its initiatives which only bring death and destruction to public and private property. In the same manner as they proclaimed themselves leaders of democracy, they have also refused to accept the position of several other national sectors which did not support their appeal for paralyzation of activities.

The only support received by the National Civic Assembly comes from minority groups of social misfits and promoters of violence who hurl rocks at people as well as against public and private vehicles. This is the only way they know to exert pressure to impose their ideas and intimidate the citizenry who has repeatedly repudiated them. The National Civic Assembly does not recognize the authorities or police and military forces which have had to go to the streets to control the looters and terrorists who tried to disturb the peaceful coexistence of Chileans.

However, the self-proclaimed leaders of National Civic Assembly, were unable to provide an objective explanation for the death of innocent people. On the contrary, they continue to demonstrate that they are really not willing to assume their responsibilities and prevent more deaths.

ANC Assesses 1st Day

PY030313 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0012 GMT 3 Jul 86

[By Luis S. Saavedra]

[Text] Santiago, 2 Jul (EFE) -- President Dr Juan Luis Gonzalez, has affirmed that "the widest range and majority of Chilean sectors stopped their activities during the 1st day of the general strike to show their repudiation of the dictatorship that enthralls us."

Asked about the suit the government has filed against the ANC leaders, Dr Gonzalez said "we are willing to appear in court whenever we are summoned, because we have acted in good conscience, for peace, and furthermore we acted within the existing norms."

Commenting on the 1st day of the stoppage, the ANC president said that "we are satisfied and proud, filled with hope and faith." Doctor Gonzalez repeated the request that "Chileans go home as the night falls and not let themselves be provoked, because we want to demonstrate from the start that we are capable of governing the country and institute a reasonable peace."

At a press conference held at the headquarters of the dentists association the ANC president said that "we have painfully seen once more how the repression acted against our people, killing two shantytown dwellers and a small 13-year-old girl who innocently was on her way to buy bread." Dr Gonzalez said that "once again we have been witnesses to and victims of the Carabineros' disproportionate and aggressive conduct, and we have seen how the security services of the dictatorship, protected by impunity, searched houses and arrest citizens and leaders."

The president of the National Workers Command (CNT), Rodolfo Seguel, told EFE that the strike among the workers was 90 percent effective. According to him, the workers complied with the instructions from their leaders and with their action, they denied what some ministers of the dictatorship are saying about them." [quotation marks as received]

Speaking about the fact that eyewitnesses of the three deaths that took place today stated that military personnel were involved, Gonzalez indicated that "reason must prevail, we cannot continue dividing the country into friends and enemies, nor can we continue killing each other because the Armed Forces cannot use the weapons they have received for other purposes in this fratricidal struggle."

Asked about the ban levied on the newscast of opposition radio stations, Gonzalez described it as "another example of what we call institutionalized violence." The Chilean military government today ordered the radio stations "Carrera," "Chilena," "Cooperativa," and "Santiago," which had been broadcasting information on the development of the general strike, to cease transmitting anything except music, commercials, and official information.

Gonzalez, who is also the president of the influential Federation of Chilean Professional Associations, reiterated "our call upon the Armed Forces to avoid being involved in the repression and to put an end to the fratricidal struggle which is decimating our people." Gonzalez added that "the success of this first day of strike gives us renewed strength for our peaceful struggle and for the civil disobedience of the dictatorship." He went on to say that "neither siege, threats, nor any other type of repression will stop the ANC. It will not prevent all of us together from showing today and tomorrow that our quest for democracy is inalienable."

Asked about the prospects of the ANC, its president said that "our campaign that is necessary and basically peaceful will end when democracy is restored."

On behalf of the organizations that have called the strike, Gonzalez said that he was "deeply moved by the letters and telegrams of support that have arrived from abroad, and especially by the actions of solidarity with our movement which are taking place in several capitals and cities throughout the world."

## Exiled Socialist on Stoppage

PY022136 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1437 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] East Berlin, 2 Jul (EFE) -- Clodomiro Almeyda, Secretary General of the Chilean Socialist Party, has told EFE that the social mobilization taking place in Chile "is historic and decisive for the fall of the military regime and the establishment of a popular and democratic government." Talking about today's and tomorrow's national protest, Almeyda, who lives in exile in East Berlin, said that "the most important factors in Chile's political reality at this time are the mass mobilization and the creation of the ANC." He added that the ANC stands for the aspirations of the Chilean people who, through this organization, have opened an alternative for a democratic government in Chile, with the participation of all the sectors that want to bring about a change.

Almeyda, who was foreign minister under the government of Salvador Allende, affirmed that his party and the Popular Democratic Movement fully support "this important fact of the Chilean people's political and social unity." He affirmed that the Chileans have decided that this year "will be decisive for the regime's downfall, whether because Pinochet will be toppled in 1986 or because there will be an important coalescence of forces to produce a change in Chile, either this year or next."

The socialist politician said that Pinochet "is more isolated every day, although he can still count on the Armed Forces which he controls." But, he added, "the Armed Forces cannot remain blind, they must see that the dictator is leading them to an abyss."

## 4 FPMR MEMBERS CAPTURED IN CHILLAN; BOMB SEIZED

PY030139 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Four terrorists were arrested in Chillan as they carried a bomb. Eight region authorities have reported that four members of the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front [FPMR] were captured in downtown Chillan as they carried a bomb past National Intelligence Center [CNI] members. Their names are: Gerardo Enrique Angulo Pizarro, reportedly chief of the group, Humberto Hugo Contreras Bobadilla, Luis Eduardo (Velazquez) Sepulveda, and Roberto (John) Angulo Pizarro. According to an official communique, the four individuals were arrested in downtown Chillan.

Afterward, CNI agents raided Gerardo Enrique Angulo Pizarro's home and found a large quantity of subversive reading material, maps and explosive components. It was also discovered that the group had intimidated Chillan businessmen, through written messages, forcing them to follow their orders.

The four arrested individuals were placed at the disposal of the military prosecutor, and are accused of violating the weapon and explosives control law.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON POPE JOHN PAUL II VISIT

Reconciliation Urged

PA021615 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 1448 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Speech by Pope John Paul II at Simon Bolivar Park in Bogota -- live]

[Excerpts] I know that there have been generous initiatives aimed at promoting dialogue and harmony to achieve stable peace. In this regard I can do no less than to encourage all Colombians, without exception, to march tirelessly on roads to peace because peace is a human task but it is, basically, a gift of God.

Work aimed only at achieving limited human projects of peace would lead to failure and disappointment.

To be able to achieve the huge task of securing peace there must be pardon and reconciliation. This is a first step I am sure all of you will take: To remove from your mind any residue of rancor or resentment.

The years of violence have produced personal and social wounds that must heal. Violence, which destroys so many innocent lives, has its origin in the heart of man.

Unfortunately, in today's world many men have allowed themselves to be seduced by the temptation of armed violence, and in many places have resorted to the senseless extreme of terrorism, which leave behind only destruction and death.

From this city of Bogota, I vehemently appeal to those who remain on the guerrilla road, perhaps having ideals of justice, to use their energy...[applause] on constructive work and on reconciliation to truly contribute to the country's progress. I urge you to put an end to the destruction and death of so many innocent people in the countryside and in the cities. [applause]

Holds Press Conference

PA021344 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1227 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Pope John Paul II has said that he will not meet with the FARC guerrillas in the mountains, because, among other reasons, he does not know if he will find them there. Putting an end to the various speculations [words indistinct] meeting in Uribe with the high command of that guerrilla group. The pope added that the Vatican's Secretariat of State replied in writing to an M-19 message but he refused to comment on the topic. He said that the church as such is [words indistinct] not a party when he was asked what could be done to mediate between the government and the guerrilla groups.

He referred to the new administration of Virgilio Barco and he said that [words indistinct] to resolve the difficulties and problems and to increase social justice with the necessary reforms without [words indistinct].

[Word indistinct] the pope replied to many questions from (?75) journalists traveling on the papal airplane [words indistinct] generous words for the Latin American peoples. The church can work with energy, responsibility, and [words indistinct], the pope said.

The pope reiterated his role as pastor in favor of the self-determination of peoples to find harmonious development to achieve social justice and common good. In a news conference on the papal plane, the holy father held a broad and open dialogue with the press accompanying him. CARACOL was there. The pope had cordial words for the special correspondent of CARACOL, and he said that he wanted to establish contact with the Colombian Government and people in order to understand them so as not to make hasty judgments. He condemned violence which leaves many victims and desolation.

The pope left open the possibility of traveling to Cuba. He said that he would like to go everywhere [words indistinct] but this depends on the Cuban church. Asked about the topic by the journalists aboard the Alitalia plane that brought him to Bogota, the pope said that in respect towards collegiality, he never imposes his visits, but he added, I can help.

[Words indistinct] and the Soviet Union which were the object of two meetings in the Vatican, the pope said that two things are expected from those countries: that the church be able to fulfill its mission following its principles and that the freedom of all the believers be respected. When asked whether he would meet with Soviet Leader Mikhail Gorbachev, the pope replied: perhaps.

## Vatican Officials Silent on M-19

PA021620 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1505 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Bogota, 2 Jul (DPA) -- Top Vatican officials accompanying Pope John Paul II on his current tour of Colombia remained silent today with regard to contacts between the Vatican and the clandestine Colombian guerrilla organization M-19.

Political sources said that in these contacts the pope may have called for negotiations between the Colombian Government and the M-19 in search for peace agreements.

In this regard, an M-19 envoy is said to have handed a special message to the Vatican state secretariat in Rome. No more information has been given out on the matter.

Asked by the press in Bogota today, about this matter the Vatican Secretary of State Cardinal Agostino Casaroli avoided giving a definite reply. However he did say that the contacts took place and that more information would be given at another time.

It is still unknown if the message answering the M-19 came from the pope or from the Vatican. Last November the M-19 carried out a bloody attack on the Justice Palace in which 95 persons were killed.

The M-19 guerrillas, who promised they would not carry out any attacks during the pope's visit, are presently in action in the mountain regions of the departments of Cauca and Valle in southwest Colombia.

ELN TAKES CREDIT FOR 5 BOMBINGS IN PEREIRA

PA030342 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 27 Jun 86 p 2-A

[yY Martin Alonso Parra]

[Text] Pereira -- Five bombs of moderate power exploded last night in various parts of town, including the offices of the national Navy, retired officers association, and "Pereira Airlines," causing property damage close to $300,000.

The "Omaira Montoya" commando of the National Liberation Army (ELN) claimed responsibility for the actions in telephone calls made to several local radio stations. Meanwhile, the authorities reported that the situation is completely under control and that the explosions caused no personal injuries.

The bombs, some hurled from moving cars, damaged windows and doors at the offices of the Assocation of Retired Military Personnel (Asomir) and the headquarters of the national Navy on 5th Avenue and 15th Street, at a home adjacent to the Boston neighborhood police station, and at the offices of "Pereira Airlines" on 7th Avenue and 39th Street. The other two bombs exploded on 30 August Avenue and 38th Street in the Olympic Villa area, and in the patio of a home on 35th Street.

This wave of terror has prompted the authorities to adopt special security measures in the city's most important areas.

Further Details

PA020459 Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 27 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] Pereira (Editing Room) [dateline as published] -- The self-styled America Battalion claimed responsibility yesterday for the wave of terrorist actions that shook the cities of Pereira and Calarca early in the morning, causing property damage, but no injuries.

The National Police reported that supposed guerrillas of the Castroite National Liberation Army (ELN) and of the Ecuadoran Alfaro Lives movement claimed responsibility for the attacks against military intallations, a police substation, a Mormon Church, and the Adventist Church in Calarca.

The ELN and the Alfaro Lives group -- members of the self-styled America Battalion, set off bombs in the National Navy's recruitment office and the Association of Retired Military personnel, a police substation, and U.S. churches in Pereira and Calarca.

The explosions caused panic, but no injuries among the population, authorities reported.

The actions resulted in costly property damage to the installations mentioned. The security institutions and National Police have not reported any arrests in connection with these subversive actions which are being carefully analyzed by the authorities.

The Army and the police, as well as the Administrative Department of Security, DAS, and the F-2 have increased security measures following the terrorist actions in order to prevent new actions by that subversive organization.

Local authorities have reported that the public order in the department is currently under control and that the presence of the so-called American Battalion in Risaralda is being investigated.

FARC CALLS U.S. CONTRA AID "UNDECLARED WAR'

PA021351 Paris AFP in Spanish 0149 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Bogota, 1 Jul (AFP) -- Today the FARC Colombian communist guerrillas rejected U.S. economic aid to the contras in Nicaragua.

This group, which handed AFP a statement to this effect, at present is adhering to a cease-fire with President Belisario Betancur's government and has stated its intention of becoming legal.

FARC, through its political arm, the Patriotic Union, took part in the legislative elections in March and in the May presidential electons.

After describing the contras as "counterrevolutionary gangs in Nicaragua," FARC says that approval of the $100 million which Reagan got as aid represents "an undeclared war."

Backed by the legal Communist Party of Colombia, FARC, the oldest and largest guerrilla group in this South American country, accuses Reagan and his government of ridiculing the United Nations.

The statement, handed to AFP in Bogota as Pope John Paul II was arriving in the country, says that "with a fascist mentality Reagan wants to bury with a war what it is impossible for him to do with intelligence and ideas."

FARC rejects and condemns what they describe as "shameless intervention," and invite participation in a widespread international movement of the masses to support Sandinst Nicaragua and defend peace, liberty, and social progress.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR RESIGNS -- Colombian Ambassador to Britain Bernardo Ramirez has presented his resignation effective 1 August. [Summary] [Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 26 Jun 86 p 6A PA]

CHARITAS DIRECTOR DISCUSSES BORDER INCIDENT

PY022358 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 2 Jul 86 p 13

[Excerpts] "As I was crossing the bridge at Puerto Falcon, to enter Paraguay, the border guards stopped me, took away my Paraguayan papers, and invited me to leave the country," Father Javier Arancon, director of Radio Charitas, told ULTIMA HORA while recounting the circumstances under which he was prevented from entering the country. The incident occurred last Monday when he was returning from a trip to Buenos Aires. In a telephone conversation this morning, Father Alarcon said that he is staying at the Clorinda Parish, awaiting a solution to his situation.

The Spanish Franciscan priest, who has been in our country since 1982, recounted that "I asked the border guards whether I was invited or being forced to leave the country, and they told me that I had to leave because they had orders not to let me enter. The guards could not tell me whether the measure was final or not."

Some weeks ago Father Arancon was summoned to the Education Ministry where he was told that the authorities were unhappy with the orientation of the radio station under his direction. Asked if his expulsion from the country confirmed the existence of earlier threats, the priest said that "I did not receive direct threats on that occasion, but they could be tacitly understood." He then affirmed that "of course, the direction of Radio Charitas was the reason for this measure," but he said that "I never acted alone, because the orientation of Radio Charitas has been decided by the congregation. The fact that I am forced to leave against my will should not influence a change in that direction."

Father Arancon declined to "give my personal opinion on the situation, because this is no time to be impartial." He said that he preferred to wait for the results of the talks his Franciscan superiors and the Asuncion Archbishop are holding with the national authorities.

SOVIET DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES

PY022317 Paris AFP in Spanish 2227 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Lima, 2 Jul (AFP) -- USSR Deputy Foreign Minister Viktor Komplektov today arrived in this capital for a 3-day official visit. Upon his arrival, Komplektov announced that he will hold talks with Peruvian Government officials on international and bilateral relations. I hope that these talks will be fruitful and successful, Komplektov said, without specifying the issues that will be discussed.

The USSR deputy foreign minister also said the situation in Central America is very difficult and dangerous, adding that Latin American countries must deal with the matter from their own perspective.

Peruvian Deputy Foreign Minister Hubert Wieland met Komplektov, who arrived from Caracas.

GOVERNMENT 'DEPLORES' U.S. AID TO CONTRAS

PY030407 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0354 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Lima, 2 Jul (EFE) -- The Peruvian Government said today that it "deplores and rejects" the U.S. House of Representatives resolution that approved $100 million in aid to the anti-Sandinist forces of Nicaragua.

A communique from the Peruvian Foreign Ministry that was released tonight points out that the aid to the "contras, should it materialize, will represent a new and clear violation of the principle of nonintervention that is enshrined in the UN and the OAS Charters." The note adds that aid for the irregular forces "which are trying to overthrow the Nicaraguan Government" will be followed by other actions against Nicaragua, acts which are recognized as contrary to international law by International Court of Justice at The Hague.

The note also states that the aid for the contras approved on 25 June would represent "a serious, disturbing factor" to the process of negotiations sponsored by the Contadora Group "aimed at achieving peace, democracy, and well-being in Central America."

The Peruvian Foreign Ministery communique also states that, in its character as a Contadora Support Group member, together with Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay, it affirms its "unchangeable support for the negotiations undertaken by the Governments of Colombia, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela." It also reaffirms its determination to continue to contribute, "within a strictly Latin American framework," to a negotiated political solution in keeping with the interests of all the Central American countries "without foreign threats or interference."

At the end of the note the Peruvian Government states that it "demands" from nonregional powers "respect for the provisions of international law, an end to support for irregular forces and subversive groups, and noninterference in Central American affairs," and asks them to "abstain from the use of or the threat to use force to overthrow any government in that area."

NEW JUSTICE MINISTER APPOINTED 2 JULY

PY021914 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1731 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Lima, 2 Jul (EFE) -- It was announced today in Lima that Carlos Enrique Melgar, vice president of the Peruvian Senate, will be sworn in on 3 July as the new justice minister.

Melgar, a university professor and criminal lawyer, will replace Luis Gonzales Posada, who resigned following the massacre of prisoners in Peruvian prisons, where riots broke out on 19 June.

Melgar had been considered as the most probable candidate to become justice minister among those being considered for the post.

Ministry Officials Resign

PY030317 Paris AFP in Spanish 1849 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Lima, 2 Jul (AFP) -- Justice Ministry sources have reported that 22 high-ranking officials of the Justice Ministry have resigned in a show of solidarity with Justice Minister Luis Gonzales Posadas, who resigned yesterday over the killing of approximately 100 inmates in Lurigancho prison. The inmates had been charged with involvement in terrorist activities.

This mass resignation, which includes Deputy Justice Minister Luicio Galarza and several high-ranking advisers, was submitted together with the resignation of Gonzales Posada, who had been a member of President Alan Garcia's administration since the latter took over on 28 July 1985.

Among those who have resigned are several department directors, Justice Ministry Secretary General Enrique Vasquez, and the chairman of the Consultative Commission of the Justice Ministry, Edmundo Haya de la Torre, the brother of Victor Raul Haya de la Torre, founder of APRA (American Popular Revolutionary Alliance).

Interior Minister Abel Salinas, who controls the police forces and has placed his resignation at the president's disposal, today appeared before the permanent congressional committee -- because both congressional chambers are now in recess -- to report on the actions his ministry has carried out in connection with the unfortunate events in the three prisons of Lima and Callao.

GARCIA MEETS WITH ARMED FORCES JOINT COMMAND

PY021428 Lima Radio del Pacifico in Spanish 1300 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] President Alan Garcia yesterday held a 2-hour meeting with the Armed Forces Joint Command and with the ministers responsible for national defense. The meeting was held to discuss the antisubversive strategy implemented by the government.

Although none of those involved has made a statement to the press, Government House sources have said the president and the Joint Command will hold another meeting today.

## REPUBLICAN GUARD PATROL REPORTED MISSING

PY021420 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2305 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Ayacucho (Peru), 1 Jul (EFE) -- According to military sources, seven terrorists have been killed in a confrontation with an Army patrol. The armed confrontation with the presumed Shining Path members took place on Monday, 30 June, in Huanta Province of Ayacucho Department, when the subversives were caught raiding a village.

Moreover, reports from Apurimac Department say a 15-member Republican Guard Patrol has disappeared. Colonel Victor Romero told the Armed Forces Joint Command that he fears the worst.

The group of Republican Guards, which left 4 days ago on a patrol toward the rugged mountainous zone of Cocharcas near the Pampas River, is part of the garrison in charge of guarding the suspension bridge linking Ayacucho and Apurimac Departments. Several provinces of these departments have been under the state of emergency implemented several years ago.

The reports say the worst is feared, because the zone through which they were traveling is plagued by Shining Path terrorists, who have been very active there. Julio Cesar Mezzich, one of Shining Path's top leaders, is thought to be hiding in the region.

Ayacucho police sources have also reported that a soldier belonging to "Los Cabitos" Garrison was murdered on Sunday, 29 June, in Ayacucho's Miraflores neighborhood.

## BRIEFS

RECORD CORN, SORGHUM HARVEST -- The National Agricultural Organization reported that this year's production of corn and sorghum will be a record 600,000 tons, and that next year's harvest of rice will be 1.2 million tons. [Summary] [Lima Panamericana Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 30 Jun 86 PY]

GATT MEMBERSHIP TO BE ANNOUNCED ON 15 JULY

FL031136 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0220 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Mexico City, 2 Jul (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico is now a member of the GATT, and only the formal signing ceremony is lacking for complete membership in that organization, it was revealed by Senator Raul Salinas, who participated in the final round of conversations on GATT in Geneva, Switzerland.

When he was interviewed at Mexico City International Airport, the legislator reported that, after 2 weeks of conversations, the member nations of GATT agreed to the nonapplication of a subsidy on the price of fuels and the nonapplication of general rules on purchases and sales, just as the Mexican Government had proposed.

Salinas Lozano said that the official announcement of Mexico's membership in GATT will be made on 15 July by the under secretary of foreign commerce, Luis Bravo Aguilera.

GUATEMALA'S CEREZO ARRIVES, MEETS DE LA MADRID

PA022221 Mexico City XHDF Television Network in Spanish 1955 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] According to Miguel de la Madrid and Vinicio Cerezo, Mexican and Guatemalan presidents, respectively, relations between the two countries must take a new course, based not only on their geographic proximity but on a common past and current values. During the official reception that the Mexican Government offered to the Guatemalan visitor and his retinue at the National Palace, the two presidents agreed that these nations will find new and stronger ties of understanding. President de la Madrid said:

[Begin recording] Guatemala and Mexico today merge in a new, cordial, and sincere embrace. Our peoples are united, not only by their geographic proximity, but by strong ties of blood, origin, tradition, and culture, and the present brings them closer in their democratic vocation. [end recording]

The Mexican president said further that common development and international problems should also be considered.

He predicted that, as a result of this, fluid, open, and sincere communications will be the basis for this new Guatemalan-Mexican relationship. President Cerezo agreed that it is necessary to make up for lost time in the relations between the two countries.

[Begin Cerezo recording] We have now come to join you in your efforts, to talk about common problems that bring us closer rather than keep us apart. We have come to make decisions that should have been made a long time ago. [end recording]

The Guatemalan president stressed: We must make our nations friends, as they should have been all along, to strengthen the aspirations of a united, international society. He expressed his willingness to overcome any obstacles in order to achieve this.

When the welcome ceremony ended, the two presidents initiated their first round of talks. They will meet again tonight at the dinner that President De la Madrid is hosting for his visitor at the Foreign Secretariat.

Later President Cerezo said that the return of Guatemalan refugees depends on their willingness and that, once they return peacefully, the necessary security conditions will be created. He said that these are the two most important steps to allow Guatemalan refugees to return to their country.

He also said that Central Americans have begun to become the authors of their own destinies. This is the main step taken at the Esquipulas summit, which showed that Central Americans can make their own decisions, despite the interference of the big powers in Central American problems, he said.

Cerezo said that peace can be achieved in Central America not through armed force, but through political dialogue. He said that the U.S. aid for the contras will highlight military matters. He said: We want to stress poltical matters.

After standing guard and laying a wreath at the homeland's altar, the Guatemalan president was interviewed by several reporters.

ABADIA SAYS CONTRA AID APPROVAL 'UNFORTUNATE'

PA022149 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 2 Jul 86 pp 10 B, 6 B

[Text] Foreign Minister Jorge Abadia has discussed the U.S. approval of aid for the Nicaraguan contras, saying that it is "unfortunate" because it hurts and contravenes the Contadora Group peace actions.

Abadia said that Contadora opposes the giving of any kind of aid, be it military or logistical, to any irregular force attempting to destabilize and overthrow legitimately established governments in Central America.

"This aid does not help Contadora's peace actions," Abadia said during a news conference called to report on recent visits he made to New York, Washington, and Mexico.

He said the objective of the trip was to accompany his fellow foreign ministers from Mexico, Colombia, and Venezuela to the United Nations and the OAS to submit reports to Secretaries General Javier Perez de Cuellar and Joao Baena Soares and to hand them the final draft of the Contadora Document for Peace and Cooperation in Central America, which he described as "reasonable, verifiable, and just."

Abadia said that Contadora has closed a phase of activity and that the next phase must be implementation [of the document]. He warned that this last phase depends on the goodwill of the Central American countries.

Foreign Minister Abadia recalled that Contadora seeks overall, not partial, peace solutions, pointing out that the group would recognize an alternative document so long as it results from a consensus among the five Central American nations.

GOZAINE: U.S. WANTS TO SUBJUGATE COUNTRY

PA020438 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 1 Jul 86 p 1 A

[Excerpt] In his closing message to the legislative sessions, Camilo Gozaine, president of the Legislative Assembly, made a veiled reference to the United States, stating that the only thing that country is interested in is pointing at someone or something and, taking advantage of the normal differences between our political parties, creating the conditions to continue subjugating us.

"To continue subjugating us, to keep us in the darkest political and social underdevelopment and thus prevent us from achieving the real and complete liberation we long for as a free and independent nation," Gozaine said in an expected reply to the recent publications made in an influential New York daily against General Manuel A. Noriega, commander in chief of the Panamanian Defense Forces. [sentence as published]

Although Gozaine said that he could not and did not want to use the Assembly to defend a great friend such as Gen Noriega, he availed himself of the opportunity to protest vehemently the attacks in the U.S. press, stating that they are part of a destabilizing campaign which is no longer against the government, but against the country, with the ignoble and clear intention of bending the people's determination to be totally sovereign.

## COSTA RICA

### VICE PRESIDENT DENGO ON CACM REACTIVATION

PA021451 San Jose LA PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 24 Jun 86 p 4

[Text] Costa Rican Vice President Jorge Manuel Dengo has told this newspaper: Central America now faces a new stage in its productive development. The organizations that established this policy have continued their efforts. Costa Rica now seeks new systems for the good of all the area countries.

The CACM was "a little market that operated among five countries whose currencies were soft." When the CACM was created, there was no balance of payments, but international reserves.

U.S. currency was adopted as the general currency, and it was called the Central American peso. Each country sold its products using this currency. Later, however, devaluation and economic crisis occurred. We were left without reserves for trade. This posed a big problem for the CACM.

The official added that the Costa Rican industry is soft and needs to import raw materials. If the CACM is revitalized, according to plan, the problem of the balance of payments with each country will be aggravated. This is why a broad reactivation of the CACM is no easy matter. The only way to strengthen this market is for each country to see its domestic market extending to Central America, and in this way the entire panorama would change.

At the outset, the CACM had four levels. There was the industry and integration level, which required reciprocal investments and establishing basic industries in each country. But those industries began quarreling, and there was no way for an operation to be successful in which private and foreign capital participated. There was no support from the private sector.

Dengo also said that the CACM and foreign indebtedness problems require long-term action. This action would permit the development of a democratic institutionality for a social balance in the area and a sustained culture and education effort. Later, there would also be reactivation and economic development efforts able to form an effective productive structure to solve the problems of the country's active population.

Dengo said in conclusion that achieving all this requires a great domestic willingness by the countries. It is also necessary for the undeveloped countries to understand that the short-term measures are palliative and that the long-term sustained processes can create harmony and a fundamental change in our country.

## EL SALVADOR

### VENCEREMOS REJECTS PRIVATE DIALOGUE PROPOSAL

PA030220 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0046 GMT 3 Jul 86

["Further on the Third Dialogue Meeting"]

[Text] Peace with justice and freedom is a national aspiration that must be achieved through national effort.

The dialogue is part of the effort undertaken to attain a political, negotiated solution to the conflict and peace. The national solution requires the consensus of all the sectors of Salvadoran society. The people must participate in the dialogue.

At no time has the FMLN agreed to hold private dialogue meetings in foreign countries, because this is incompatible with the concept of a national solution. Moreover, the popular sectors must be heard and must hear the conflicting parties present and defend their views on peace. We do not believe we are the only ones offering solutions and ideas contributing to the attainment of peace. This is why our position with respect to the third dialogue meeting is constructive. We have proposed the date and place: 30 July, in San Salvador, with high-level representatives of the two parties.

However, Napoleon Durate has said that the meeting must be private and in a foreign country. When he spoke loftily before the Legislative Assembly he did not propose a private, advance third meeting. He clearly said: A third dialogue meeting to follow those held in La Palma and Ayagualo. Moreover, the middleman is attempting to use this twist of words to appear as the proponent of the advance private meeting. This is nothing but a clumsy scheme. The proposal was made by Napoleon Durate and channeled through the middleman to confuse those who are gullible. Duarte is seeking to meet in private with no witness other than his friend the middleman, to later make remarks on things no one will be able to confirm were discussed in the meeting.

The middleman, who has shown he is on the government's side, can no longer guarantee that the people will know what really happens in a private meeting. We already confirmed the ineffectiveness of the middleman at the public meetings in La Palma and Ayagualo. Napoleon Duarte did not live up to the agreements reached there even though they were written agreements. Less then will he live up to agreements reached in private meetings. It would be naive of us to give in to the propagandistic appetites of the regime. Duarte's loudmouthing over the television would never cease. Neither would [Culture and Communications Minister Julio] Rey Prendes', [Deputy Culture and Communications Minister Roberto] Viera's, or the bishops' homilies.

The dialogue must take place before the people, with the active participation of all the people's sectors. That way Napoleon Duarte will not be able to report on it demagogically. [Words indistinct] met in Ayagualo and La Palma, but did not remember this. Duarte met with the rebels who are up in arms precisely because we do not recognize his bourgeois laws, his electoral farce, and his puppet regime imposed by imperialism.

Napoleon Duarte wants to drown the possibilities for holding a dialogue with his scheme of private advance talks. The biased participation of the middleman is contributing to this. So that the people may be the judges, we report that in our last contract with Msgr Rivera y Damas we asked him, first, that he not leave the country because of the importance of the efforts he must make to hold the third dialogue meeting and in view of the importance this has for the nation and peace. To this is replied that he would leave the country. Second, we asked him to come to Morazan to meet with members of the FMLN General Command to make preparations for the meeting. Msgr Rivera y Damas did not reply to this. Instead, he travelled abroad.

Who then is playing with the third dialogue meeting? Who is attempting to kill the changes of holding the dialogue? Our position is clear: third meeting, 30 July, in San Salvador, at the highest levels, in the presence of popular sectors, so that they may hear and be heard. Peace, the dialogue, and the peaceful resolution of the conflict are a matter of national interest. The solution must be a national one.

## GUATEMALA

### CEREZO HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE BEFORE MEXICO VISIT

PA022316 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] President Vinicio Cerezo today denied reports that during his upcoming trip to Mexico he will conclude an agreement with that country on the utilization of the Usumacinta River which is disadvantageous for Guatemala. During his last press conference before leaving for the Mexican capital, Cerezo explained this matter as follows:

"Yes, there has been some speculation regarding the matters that will be discussed during my trip to Mexico. During the trip to Mexico we will discuss broadening bilateral trade relations between the two countries and improving political relations. We could talk about some matters regarding security on the border, for example, as well as other topics of interest. Regarding the Usumacinta River, the only thing we have agreed on -- and this is an old treaty between Guatemala and Mexico -- is to study the Usumacinta basin and not to build a dam. Even Mexican studies have noted that if a dam were built on some parts of the Usumacinta, sections of Guatemalan territory would be flooded. This cannot be carried out without previous negotiations. Of course, we are prepared to protect Guatemalan interests and our national territory. However, a study of the Usumacinta basin is good for Mexico and us, because we should know what we have and what we can take advantage of."

President Cerezo denied that during his visit to Mexico he intends to talk to Guatemalan guerrilla leaders living in that country.

[Cerezo] "I have talked about having contact with the guerrilla leaders or talking with them in Mexico. Rather, the other day someone asked me if I were prepared to talk with the guerrilla groups, and [words indistinct] word dialogue. This is not a question of talking. Instead, in Guatemala we are trying -- and I think this must be very clear -- to create the conditions so that any political group wishing to operate within the law and respect for the Constitution of the Republic can do so. These conditions are being given progressively. Surely by the end of the year we may be able to guarantee that any person, even those who have participated in the armed struggle, can have the possibility of returning. There is a big difference between this stance and dialogue. I must say that the word dialogue [words indistinct] will be very [words indistinct] to establish the basis for a process of consensus with all the groups that may wish to participate, not necessarily only the guerrilla groups. However, there are no plans for an official visit with them in Mexico. This has not been proposed [words indistinct].

[Reporter] "Who will hold talks with the refugees in Mexico?"

[Cerezo] "Look, they are far from the Mexican capital. We are going to send a commission. First of all, a Guatemalan commission will be created to handle the return of the refugees. It will be a multiministerial commission. The members of that commission will coordinate with the members of the Mexican commission. They will discuss the procedures for the voluntary return of the refugees. Naturally, since these will be cases of voluntary return, it will be necessary to maintain direct contact with the refugees at the various camps, so that they can decide whether or not they want to return."

In addition, Cerezo Arevalo said that the recently approved $100 million in U.S. aid for the Nicaraguan rebels will affect plans to create the Central American parliament, which originated in Guatemala.

[Cerezo, in progress] "... will be an obstacle. On the subject of the contras, we have said we do not want to get involved in the U.S. internal process. It is somewhat risky to ask Central Americans to comment on what U.S. congressmen will do, as that is a matter that must be pondered and decided upon by the U.S. people. Now, we are in favor of a peaceful resolution through dialogue. We have insisted on this. Every time there has been emphasis on a military solution we have insisted on the need to help the opposition's political groups. [words indistinct]

[Reporter] "It has been said in Nicaragua that the Central American peoples' will had been bought with U.S. financial support when the aid for the Sandinists [as heard] was approved. Was Guatemala's will bought?"

[Cerezo] "Well, so far we have maintained our neutral position. I do not know who Nicaragua is referring to, but it was definitely not us. [1-second break in transmission] will increase domestic violence in Nicaragua, which could hamper the democratization process. We must wait and see. As I said, we must analyze this in-depth. We have adopted a neutral position (?regarding) that process, and we prefer not to give any specific opinion on the subject. We have expressed our rejection of any possibility of direct intervention or any increase or emphasis on the military aspects."

Finally, Cerezo questioned reports attributed to the American Watch organization to the effect that the number of violations of human rights in Guatemala remains high.

[Cerezo, in, progress] "...but with [word indistinct] reserves, as this organization is known for... [changes thought] In the United States they are called leftist liberals. In other words, these are very radical organizations who have many doubts about the consolidation of the democratization processes here. We respect their views, but we disagree with their observations. The figures they have reported are the same ones mentioned by the guerrillas and other radical groups opposed to the government.

"However, the current figures are quite different from those of 1 or 2 years ago, and even more so compared to 3 years ago. The government is making a great effort to end violence. It is a serious effort, but the results of these serious efforts will be achieved step by step, one phase at a time, as we cannot perform any miracles. Formal and serious organizations such as the Geneva meeting made observations regarding the human rights situation in Guatemala, stating that solid steps had been taken to improve the human rights situation. So there are several U.S. nongovernmental and noninternational organizations and other groups who believe that we have taken firm steps in that direction. ["As I have always said, I think that the results will demonstrate our efforts. Right now there are prejudices regarding Guatemala's attitude. I am taking statistics with me to Mexico, which will be released here afterward, which show that in reality the number of possible violations of [words indistinct] of the political rights of leaders have been drastically and definitively reduced."

## URNG "SERIOUSLY CONSIDERING" MEETING WITH CEREZO

PA021728 Quatemala City EL GRAFICO in Spanish 1 Jul 86 p 7

[Text] The general command of the URNG, an organization comprised of the insurgent groups operating in Guatemala, has announced that it is seriously considering the statement by Foreign Minister Mario Quinonex regarding "President Cerezo's willingness to seek a possible contact with the URNG."

The guerrillas made this statement in response to recent statements by the Christian Democratic president. President Cerezo said that he would talk to them if they laid down their weapons. The rebel organization secretly released this statement to the media yesterday while the Army was celebrating its 115th anniversary. The URNG's general command stated that "it is willing to create the conditions for this dialogue to be held at a specific time in one of our war zones and under maximum security. The war zone could be the Sierra Madre, Sierra de Chama, or Peten."

The URNG also stated that it is considering, as an alternative or should President Cerezo turn down the suggested sites, the "honorable, solidary, and significant possibility that the Government of the sister Republic of Mexico will agree to host a dialogue of this nature."

Regarding "democratization," the URNG believes that this is not possible if minimum conditions are not met. These conditions are:

1. Reorganization of the state's repressive and military organizations for the good of the people.

2. Purge of the repressive and corrupt military and police commands.

3. Abolishment of the paramilitary groups.

4. Punishment for those responsible and the masterminds of murder, torture, and disappearances in the country.

5. Abolishment of the civil defense patrols and model settlements (development settlements).

6. Full rights to meet and move throughout the country.

# NICARAGUA

## Minstry Warns of KISAN, MISURASATA Attacks

PA030252 Managua International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] On 3 July the Interior Ministry warned against various terrorist acts that the counterrevolutionary packs known as KISAN [Unity of the Nicaraguan Atlantic Coast Indigenous Peoples] and Misurasata [Miskito, Sumu, and Rama Sandinist Unity] will try to execute in northern Zelaya, in the country's Atlantic sector. This is an official communique.

The Interior Ministry's Public and International Relations Directorate reports to the people:

1. The counterrevolutionary organizations KISAN and Misurasata recently infiltrated Nicaraguan territory from their bases in Honduras and Costa Rica.

2. These forces, which received military supplies recently, have concentrated in communities of the northern and southern coasts as well as on the northern flatlands, to execute actions against civilian and military targets on the Puerto Cabezas-Tronquera Highway and to execute terrorist actions to sabotage the commemoration of the Sandinist revolution's seventh anniversary in response to the approval by the U.S. Congress of the $100 million for the counterrevolutionaries, of which KISAN and Misurasata will get $5 million each.

3. We report to the people of northern Zelaya that during the previous week members of the KISAN for Death group carried out seven armed attacks against various EPS military units in the Rio Coco sector. This shows that the KISAN staff has opted for war and rejected the message for peace and dialogue of the revolutionary government and the Atlantic coast people. In addition, Misurasata forces attacked Alamcamba on 24 June. In the clash, five combatants of the people died heroically. Although they were outnumbered, the defenders succeeded in inflicting nine casualties on the warmongering enemy.

4. Supported by the desire for peace of the coastal communities, a determining factor in the cease-fire and struggle for autonomy, we reassert our willingness to talk with any rebel group that so desires. Nevertheless, we reject those who try to use the process of talks as a hypocritical move to continue war.

5. We warn those in rebellion against dialogue and cease-fire headed by leaders Rally Wilson, Bigbeard; Renaldo Reyes, Burst; Juan Salgado, Pluta; Rafael Whittleys; Catolico Castillon, Lightning; and Welcome Reymundo, Zebra, about attacks against them plotted by joint FDN and KISAN forces in a combined action against Puerto Cabezas. [sentence as heard] We again express the willingness of the Sandinist people's revolution to abide by the cease-fire accords. Nevertheless, we hereby voice our firm determination to respond with our greatest energy to those rebel groups who try to break the cease-fire accord.

7. We warn that every political stance out of the legal revolutionary framework will be punished according to law.

8. We appeal to all social sectors of the region, particularly religious, to participate actively in the efforts for peace and unity of the coastal people.

Managua, 2 July 1986

After 24 years, all arms against the aggression.

Public and International Relations Directorate of the Interior Ministry

## CDN ISSUES MANIFESTO ON COUNTRY'S 'CRISIS'

PA021600 Paris AFP in Spanish 0351 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Managua, 1 Jul (AFP) -- The Nicaraguan Democratic Coordinating Board (CDN), the opposition alliance, today warned that Nicaragua "is experiencing the worst crisis of its history, with a civil war that is a reality in a large part of its territory and fear and terror that are present everywhere."

In a manifesto released in Managua, the opposition bloc charged that Nicaraguans are enduring a situation in which "shortages of the most basic staples and hunger are evident in every corner" of the nation, while the "lack of freedon of the press and expression conceals from the world the tragic Nicaraguan reality."

The manifesto comes at a time when the government has issued serious warnings to opposition sectors "which have become agents of U.S. aggressive policy against Nicaragua" following the decision of the U.S. Congress to grant $100 million to the contras.

The CDN, formed by four political parties, the Higher Council of Private Enterprise, and three trade union confederations, accused the government of "abandoning the principles of political pluralism, mixed economy, and nonalignment." "The Nicaraguan conflict has been thrust into the East-West confrontation, and the thousands of youths killed or mutilated on the battlefields are the Nicaraguan people's contribution to that confrontation," the CDN charged.

At the same time, it blamed the FSLN for not taking into account the CDN proposals, "which stress the need to adopt realistic measures to overcome the political, economic, and social crisis that is smothering Nicaragua and threatens to lead to a generalized armed conflict." In this regard, the CDN leaders added that a conflict of such a nature, "in addition to causing more deaths, grief, and bloodshed, would also bring about the final collapse of our already shaky economy."

They stressed that "the country finds itself in a distressing situation in which the war, shortages, inflation, lack of foreign exchange, production, and medicines, poor health conditions, and the housing shortage are, among others, factors difficult to overcome without national conciliation." The CDN stated that "the suggestions and opinions that the international community has expressed to the FSLN government have been useless. The international community has asked the FSLN government to adopt a patriotic and nonsectarian position, correct its errors, and return to the Nicaraguans the freedoms it has restricted."

Last week's approval of $100 million for the contras, which the Sandinists view as "an open declaration of war by the United States," has led the Nicaraguan Government to study a number of measures "that are necessary to face the new situation that the country confronts." Among the initial measures, the authorities closed the opposition newspaper LA PRENSA for being "a spokesman of the Reagan administration," and they prevented Msgr Bismarck Carballo, spokesman of the Managua curia, from entering the country.

Commander Bayardo Arce, vice coordinator of the FSLN Executive Commission, has warned that the government will adopt measures against "those, whatever their names," who go abroad "to defend the U.S. policy of aggression." The FSLN is also analyzing the country's economic situation in order to "adjust" measures to face the "country's new situation."

In today's manifesto, the CDN warned that "today more than ever, a dialogue of national reconciliation is necessary as the only alternative for a solution that will save Nicaragua from the catastrophe that is looming." The CDN demanded the immediate reopening of LA PRENSA and Radio Catolica, the return of Father Carballo to the country, a halt to the pressures on the church and "threats, and a ban on attacks on the lives and psychological and moral well-being of opposition leaders who civically struggle for the democratization in Nicaragua."

For his part, in statements to the press, business leader Gilberto Cuadra has said that, "with Soviet aid, the FSLN has declared war on the Nicaraguan people." Meanwhile, [business leader] Ramiro Gurdian has said" "We are all brothers, and the reconciliation in Nicaragua should be among all of us (including the armed groups)."

LE MONDE CITES CRITICS OF SANDINIST REGIME

PM251404 Paris LE MONDE in French 24 Jun 86 p 5

[Jean-claude Buhrer dispatch: "Sandinist Communists Forcing the Pace']

[Text] Managua -- "The Sandinists follow their own inclinations. What they want is for everyone to align with their stances and to approve the Front's program, without complaining. Their splittism has led to a haughty and condescending attitude toward the democratic and anti-imperialist organizations. They thus run the risk of isolating themselves from the people, of setting themselves apart." Such remarks would not be surprising coming from a representative of the Nicaraguan opposition. However, they reveal an uneasiness when they are made by the secretary general of the Socialist Party -- in practice obedient to the Soviet Union -- Gustavo Tablada.

A Communist for the past 25 years, Mr Tablada studied medicine, and then specialized in psychiatry at Moscow's Lumumba University. He recalls that he, too, experienced imprisonment under Somoza. His party still provides its "critical support" for the revolution, but its criticism is not mild. "For the very sake of the revolution, and and as Marxists," Mr Tablada said, "we must not bury our heads in the sand and ignore the growing signs of dissatisfaction among the people. Of course the imperialist agression has greatly contributed to the deterioration of the situation, but is wrong to blame imperialism for all our troubles."

Virgilio Godoy, leader of the Independent Liberal Party (PLI), which is now resolutely part of the internal opposition to the regime, was even more critical. As a member of the faction of the old Liberal Party that combated Somoza's dictatorship, he cooperated for a while with the Sandinists, whose labor minister he was until 1984. Like the dozen-or-so other parties from the far left to the center which still observe the ground rules laid down by the government, the PLI strongly feels the impact of the suspension of basic rights decreed in October 1985. "In principle," Mr Godoy said, "the state of emergency and the emergency measures are designed to combat the contras. But that does not count for much. The people most affected are those operating within the legal framework. If the contras did not exist the government would have to invent them because it needs them to justify its policy and to silence society."

Under the state of emergency, opposition public meetings are banned. Opposition representatives have no access to the media. They can speak in the congress of deputies, but their statements are censored if by chance LA PRENSA -- the only independent paper -- wishes to publish them. Opposition deputies are very bitter about it: "The Legislative Assembly was designed for export purposes," Mr Godoy said. "In practice it has no power and is a mere sham."

The imperialist aggression provides an excuse for all kinds of severities. Recently 57 workers of the Enaves textile factory were removed by the police because they were preventing the others from working. Pointing out that strikes are illegal at present, the Labor Ministry authorized their immediate dismissal. A leader of the (communist) General Workers Federation condemned these obstacles to trade union freedom.

According to LA PRENSA management, censorship is becoming more and more arbitrary and intrusive every day. The military and security apparatus bears down like a leaden blanket in every field. The security services intervene whenever the slightest suggestion of protest emerges or a group tries to organize. Whereas Somoza used to attack mainly the middle cadres, most political prisoners now are not leaders but members of the grassroots. Though estimates of their numbers vary, the National Assembly has been bombarded by over 2,000 requests for pardons -- confined just to political prisoners sentenced to 3-6 years' imprisonment and having served half their term.

The population is held under firm control by the Sandinist Defense Commitees (CDS), which Interior Minister Tomas Borge calls "the eyes and ears of the revolution." Organized by neighborhoods and based on the Cuban model, the CDS act as the regime's transmission belt.

The other parties accuse them of not working on a democratic basis, of favoring crime, and of carrying out a political recruitment campaign. Many Nicaraguans complain of offenses committees by some low-level CDS leaders or officials, for instance by forcing them to attend Sandinist rallies or in the distribution of ration cards and the allocation of housing. "The CDS exercise constant blackmail over the population, especially in these impoverished times," Socialist Party member Julio Morales observed.

The dissatisfaction has spread as difficulties with supplies and economic stagnation have increased. "We lack everything," people say. Oil, sugar, rice, and soap are rationed. There are cruel shortages of medicines and spare parts. But everything, even gasoline, is available on the black market, at prohibitive prices. The austerity plan decreed in 1985 to combat speculation has resolved nothing. On the contrary, it has caused a dizzy escalation of prices of hitherto subsidized essential commodities.

At the Ciudad Jardin supermarket customers have to show their ration cards before entering. Long lines form in front of shelves of Polish detergents or washing powder. Half-empty shelves offer Soviet canned sardines or Bulgarian canned meat. Even the Sandinist leaders admit that "the economic situation is growing more critical every day." The shortage of currency to import equipment and raw materials is causing a growing paralysis of enterprises. The production of beans, corn, and rice has fallen considerably. Livestock farming is also declining. "In the past," Mr Tablada said, "the Nicaraguan people have managed to produce their basic foodstuffs."

With the swelling of the state apparatus another scourge has acquired alarming proportions -- corruption. A special committee was formed a year ago to combat it. The government sees in it primarily the burden of the Somozist dictatorship's legacy but both the right-wing and left-wing opposition dispute this analysis.

According to AVANCE, organ of the Communist Party, independent of Moscow, "the basic cause of corruption lies in the Sandinist Front's conception of power." The journal cites the example of the "undisclosed" incomes of government members and top officials and the material privileges that they enjoy. According to a Social Christian Party representative, the phenomenon is explained by the emergence of a "group of privileged people within society, particularly those holding high-level positions within the ruling party."

Though the population as a whole is suffering as a result of the sacrifices imposed on them, there is a minority who are untroubled by them. While the majority is struggling to survive, the representatives of a new "nomenclature" go to special stores for their supplies.

"Everything for the war, everything for the fighters." More than ever priority is given to the defense effort. Military spending alone accounts for at least half the national budget. To justify these options official propaganda maintains an outright paranoia and siege mentality. On the pretext of ensuring the survival of the revolutionary process, a "war economy" has been declared in the country. "We must accustom ourselves to making do with the minimum," a government economic adviser said. "Austerity will last several more years."

Though the economy is foundering, the army and security services are working much more efficiently. With over 100,000 enlisted men, Nicaragua has by far the largest army in Central America. Well equipped by the Soviet Union and trained by Cuban advisers, it has never been seriously disturbed by the 15,000 contras that it is combating.

"Insidiously but surely," one intellectual commented, "the Sandinists are squandering the huge assets of support which the revolution may have had at the outset and still, to some extent, at the time of the 1984 elections. We carried out this revolution in order to be masters of our destiny. But those conceited fanatics, who were only a minority, appropriated the key posts to do whatever they wanted with them. Through their obstinacy, they dragged us into the East-West confrontation and into an open war with the United States. Ignoring the Central American context and the burden constituted by an army of 100,000 men in a country with barely 3 million inhabitants, they dream of another Vietnam in order to test their theories."

Scarcely concerning themselves with the reservations of a fettered public opinion, the Sandinist commanders seem to have deliberately chosen to force the pace.

ARDE DENIES SELLING WEAPONS TO SALVADORAN REBELS

PA020407 San Salvador Canal Doce Television in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Report by Joel Burgos]

[Text] Jose Davila, ARDE political spokesman, and Commander Leonel, who upon [Eden] Pastora's departure became ARDE's top military leader, arrived in San Salvador last night to meet with various Salvadoran political sectors, whom the Nicaraguan rebel leaders declined to identify. During an interview with this station, the anti-Sandinists rejected the charges made by a Honduran deputy yesterday that ARDE sells arms to the FMLN.

[Begin Davila recording] It is absolutely untrue that the contras, the name by which the Nicaraguan patriots are known, sell arms to the Salvadoran rebels. On the other hand, Managua's communists, through Cuba and Fidel Castro, support not only the Salvadoran guerrilla organizations, the communists, but other guerrilla organizations that are active in Latin America.

This is a communist strategy. It is absurd to say that those who are fighting for democracy in Nicaragua are helping destroy democracy in El Salvador. [end recording]

Meanwhile, Commander Leonel said the Pastora's withdrawal from ARDE did not diminish its combat morale or reduce the number of fighters.

[Begin Leonel recording] Some 80 to 100 men left with Pastora. These men did not understand the situation we were experiencing at the time. However, most of the fighters who have been with us since the beginning of the struggle remain. Commander Pastora made the decision to leave with those companeros, some of whom are rejoining our ranks. Only a few, including Chacarro Emiliano, who is Pastora's brother-in-law, and several others, have not returned. However, most of them have rejoined the struggle. [end recording]

Commander Leonel said that he disagrees with a U.S. invasion, because they have the support of the Nicaraguan people. [sentence as heard]

ALMEDIA MEETS WITH POLAND'S JARUZELSKI

FL022332 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] The Polish head of state, Wojciech Jaruzelski, has met with Commander of the Revolution Juan Almeida Bosque, Communist Party of Cuba Politburo member, who is heading our country's delegation to the Polish United Workers' Party's [PZPR] 10th Congress.

The meeting was held in a fraternal and friendly climate. Both parties exchanged views on the existing productive bilateral relations. Almedia conveyed to Jaruzelski greetings from Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, party first secretary, and congratulated him for the successful development of the PZPR's 10th Congress.

Commander of the Revolution Juan Almeida also visited the Warszawa steel mill, where he did not need an interpreter as he delivered to its workers a bronze engraving with the heroic guerrilla fighter's face. All he said was: Che.

HAVANA VIEWS RESUMPTION OF TIES WITH BRAZIL

PA022138 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 1 Jul 86

["Our America" commentary, read by Manolo Ortega]

[Text] On 14 April, Cuba and Brazil resumed diplomatic relations with the desire to strengthen their ties of bilateral friendship and cooperation, inspired by sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, and nonintervention in the other country's domestic affairs, principles embodied in the United Nations Charter. The governments and peoples of the two states thus reaffirmed their Latin American heritage and laid aside the meanness of Washington, which brought into play all its political influence so that these relations could continue to be interrupted. Illustrious Latin American citizens like Jose Marti and Simon Bolivar warned, early during their struggle for independence in the Spanish colonial period, that the biggest obstacle for our peoples was the insatiable expansion of the United States, whose hegemonic hunger was confirmed in the course of time.

The Cuban revolution was a unique event in the American continent. For the poor people of the hemisphere, this revolution motiviated their forces and abilities to recover all the values that enrich our nationalities. For the Washington neocolonialists, however, used to determining Latin America's domestic affairs prior to 1959, the revolution headed by Fidel Castro was an act that contradicted the old scheme of "America for the Americans." This is why Yankee imperialism from the outset blocked Cuba not only economicallly, but also politically and socially. Imperialism tried to strangle Cuba by all means. Toward this end, it pressured the region's countries into breaking relations with the Caribbean island during the OAS meeting in Punta del Este in 1962.

Nevertheless, it is clear that the destiny of Latin Americans is one and only for their history, culture, and common roots. The democratic Government of Brazil is the 10th that has resumed diplomatic relations with Cuba. In truth, however, ties between the two peoples were never really affected. They have much in common, historically, ethnically, and culturally. Both the Cuban and Brazilian peoples expressed their joy over the official rapprochement between the two countries. It is certain, however, that Latin America is the big winner.

It currently struggles for its economic, political, and social integration to be able to confront any aggression against one of its territories. In this regard, Brazil and Cuba constitute important elements for the defense of regional interests. The Malvinas war between Argentina and Great Britain prompted this Latin American unity, and the current U.S. aggression against the friendly country of Nicaragua has expanded this need.

BENAVIDES APPOINTED HEAD OF EMS COMMISSION

FL011256 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] The Council of State has appointed Joaquin Benavides Rodriguez, Central Committee member, to the post of president of the National Commission of the Economic Management System [EMS], with rank of minister of the government.

Francisco Linares Calvo, Central Committee member, has been designated president of the State Labor and Social Security Committee.

CORRECTION TO CASTRO ENTERPRISES SPEECH

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Castro Gives Speech at Enterprises Meeting," published in the 1 July Latin America DAILY REPORT on pages Q 8-Q 26:

Page Q 8, subslug should read ...[Speech by President Fidel Castro on 26 June at conclusion of meeting on enterprise management held at Havana's Karl Marx theater -- recorded] ...correcting venue;

Page Q 10, paragraph five, line nine reads ...directing them to liquidate their businesses. They went back ...supplying indistinct words;

Page Q 11, paragraph two, line seven reads ...would steal a truckload of iron rods and would then ...rewording;

Page Q 14, paragraph one, line two reads ...not built. Comrade De la Nunez knows that I ...supplying indistinct name;

Page Q 15, paragraph seven, line one reads ...class in Cuba. We had reports about these large ...supplying indistinct words;

Page Q 16, paragraph four, line seven reads ...such and such conditions! I doubt that ...confirming queried word;

Page Q 17, paragraph seven, line one reads ...Of course, all this was preceded by ...clearing queried words;

Page Q 17, last paragraph, line three reads ...by the municipalities. It was really very interesting. ...supplying indistinct words;

Page Q 18, paragraph one, line one reads ...They have raised the point that the problem of the workers who are no longer being used but remain on the payroll must come to an end. ...rewording;

Same page, paragraph four, last line reads ...in practice, and this is a rectification. ...confirming queried words;

Page Q 19, paragraph three, line five reads ...to be paid for on-duty time and similar cases ...rewording;

Same page, pragraph four, line two reads ...on their own. It is known that they teach and are paid, the principle applied ...supplying indistinct words, rewording;

Same page, paragraph five, line one reads ...money. A youth who takes entrance exams has more opportunity ...supplying indistinct words;

Page Q 20, paragraph six, line three reads ...a perfect organization. Los Naranjos Enterprise and the Hector Molina sugarmill complex show that ...supplying indistinct word, rewording;

Page Q 25, paragraph three, line twelve reads ...microbrigades, and also child care centers, so that what ...supplying words indistinct, rewording;

Same page, paragraph four, line one reads ...In a way they are already operating because the houses/consultation offices are being built by microbrigades. In addition, ...supplying indistinct words, rewording;

Same paragraph, line six reads ...microbrigades movement is going to build some of the houses; others will be built by the work centers and ...supplying queried word, rewording;

Same page, same paragraph, line ten reads ...was talk about calling microbrigades to build at least 40 percent of these tall apartments ...supplying indistinct words, rewording;

Page Q 26, paragraph three, line three reads ...will analyse with the construction companeros all these industries, all 47 of those projects. We will study ...supplying indistinct words, rewording.

## BRIEFS

USSR PUBLISHING ACCORD SIGNED -- PRENSA LATINA has reported that the Soviet Union and Cuba today signed a bilateral cooperation agreement on book publishing, printing, and marketing for 1986-1990. [Text] [Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 2 Jul 86 FL]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CARICOM LEADERS' MEETING

Leaders Report Progress

FL020328 Bridgetown CANA in English 0142 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, July 1, CANA -- The 1986 Caribbean Community (Caricom) heads of government conference tonight reported progress at its first plenary session after this morning's official opening here.

Guyana's Attorney General Mohammed Shahabuddeen told a press briefing the leaders had adopted the report of the Caricom council on the contentious issue of intra-regional trade and reviewed the status of implementation of the so-called Nassau Understanding (1984) on readjusting regional economies. The heads agreed to a recommendation that there be a review of the incidence of stamp duties in Caricom.

The meeting, chaired by Guyana President Desmond Hoyte, heard a review of the performance of the international economy by deputy secretary of UNCTAD (United Nations Conference on Trade and Development), Grenadian Alister McIntyre and Commonwealth Secretary General Shridath Ramphal.

Caricom Secretary General Roderick Rainford explained that the council -- second highest authority after the summit -- had reached unanimous agreement and patiently negotiated around the table a resolution on the vexed question of the continuing decline in trading among Common Market member states. Rainford said member states reiterated their commitment to upholding the provisions of the Caricom treaty, in particular Article 21, which prohibits the imposition of quantitative restrictions on intraregional trade. The council -- essentially ministers of trade -- agreed further that in the meantime import licenses for goods of Caricom origin would be issued promptly by those countries operating such a regime not invoked in accordance with the treaty and that every effort would be made to ensure that the required foreign exchange to facilitate the imports would be made available at the time of the issuing of the licenses. The trade ministers also agreed that member states would identify other non tariff barriers of one sort or another that can be recognised as an impediment to trade and to remove them.

Rainford said that during the first plenary session of the summit, two items were added to the agenda: the question of how to utilise funding allocated for regional projects under the Lome Convention linking Europe with the African Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) bloc and problems related to the marketing of regional arrowroot. This latter matter he said was of special concern to St Vincent and the Grenadines which produces arrowroot.

Dr Shahabuddeen said the heads today also discussed proposed new arrangements for the marketing of primary agricultural products and livestock with particular reference to the problem of dumping of surplus beef by the European Economic Community (EEC).

The leaders endorsed the plan of action of last month's Caricom foreign ministers meeting to protect the region against the ill effects of nuclear plants in the region. The foreign ministers had agreed that steps be taken to monitor radioactivity, prevent the importation of contaminated food and lobby the international community at large on the issue.

The proposed creation of a trade credit facility to provide pre and post shipment finance for regional exporters was discussed briefly by the heads who are to return to it tomorrow, the Guyana minister said.

## Barrow Addresses Conference

FL021841 Bridgetown CANA in English 1421 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, July 2, CANA -- Prime Minister Errol W Barrow of Barbados offered some clear insights into his thinking and philosophy when he addressed the current Caribbean Community (Caricom) summit here yesterday. Following are some quotes from Barrow's speech which was punctuated throughout by enthusiastic applause from those gathered at the National Cultural Centre here for the opening ceremony:

On agriculture and food production: Surrounded by the richest of seas, we have condemned ourselves to importing fish. Our lands can provide almost every known food crop, yet we persist in the luxury of imported vegetables and tinned goods...

...It is here we need to begin, in the schools, if we are going to correct this hostility directed towards the production of food which is the very fuel of our existence. And if we are going to help another generation to understand what we mean by self-sufficiency, (it) may be one of our greatest forces of resistance to any form of external penetration.

On militarisation of the Caribbean: My position remains clear...the Caribbean must be recognised as a zone of peace...

Europe, and by extension the United States, have always thought it a perfectly natural duty to invade and occupy these territories. Columbus did not discover the new world, he invaded it...

We started our history as naval and military bases....that is our association with the modern world, each territory was there for capturing, recapturing.

...If the whole West Indian movement is towards control of its own affairs, I, too, should like to know the clause in Adams will which denies the West Indian people a share of this world, especially a share of the world that rightly belongs to them. We have seen it used as a base for a number of military exercises whose purpose is clear. There have been joint manoeuvres of great magnitude...indeed, a very high ranking officer, in fact the highest ranking officer of the United States Navy in Puerto Rico...explained their purpose when he said: The orchestra practises before playing in public.

I have said, and I repeat that while I am prime minister of Barbados, our territory will not be used to intimidate any of our neighbours, be that neighbour Cuba or the United States of America....

On the University of the West Indies: The promise of the regional integration movement...cannot be realised unless we find new ways of communicating to the mass of our people the meaning and purpose of all our regional institutions. And that's one reason -- if no other could be found -- why the University of the West Indies must at all costs retain its regional character, and why the university must move away from the confines of the campus more and more into the heart of the communities which constitute our region...

The University of the West Indies has provided us over more than one generation with some very remarkable social scientists...every major sector of our economic life has come under their scrutiny. Sugar, bauxite, oil, tourism, what you will. Ver Brandt and Thomas and Carrington and Brewster and Beckford and, of course, Lloyd Best, investigations which have always concerned the Institute for Social and Economic Research whose former director Alistair McIntyre is with us here today. And these all proved beyond any doubt that this region is not lacking intellectual human resources...

## TCF Accepted in Principle

FL021737 Bridgetown CANA in English 1705 GMT 2 Jul 86

[By Trevor Simpson]

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, July 2, CANA -- Caribbean Community (Caricom) leaders meeting here have accepted in principle the proposed creation of a new credit scheme to boost exports to be in place in about a year's time, conference sources said today. We have a recommendation which we hope will develop extra-regional trade in particular, one minister told CANA. Agreement on the so-called Trade Credit Facility (TCF) is considered important to reversing a 26 per cent decline in trade among the 12 Caribbean Common Market states over the last three years.

The heads endorsed the basic recommended framework for a U.S. 75 million facility to provide pre and post-shipment credit to Caricom manufacturers, especially for non traditional exports. Caricom Secretary General Roderick Rainford explained that according to the proposal the money will be raised in the first instance from Caricom countries. Part of the funds will be in the form of equity, which will be subscribed by the participating countries. The rest...would be in the form of loans, some of which are expected...to be raised within the region, as well as from a range of international financing agencies, Rainford said.

The leaders agreed to provide some of the TCF equity, though acknowledging that the scheme may not be fully capitalised by the proposed July 1987 start date, conference sources said. The TCF would be managed by the Barbados-based Caribbean Development Bank.

The leaders went into their first caucus today on some of the more sensitive items on the agenda, including cooperation in air transportation, the situation in Southern Africa, and how to allocate the U.S. 93 million dollars in development aid funds expected from Europe under the new Lome Convention.

St Vincent Prime Minister James Mitchell said just before the session started he had succeeded yesterday in sensitising fellow Common Market countries to the need for help and protection for regional producers of arrowroot starch. There is a lot of corn starch being imported into the area, Mitchell said, and everyone complains that our prices are high, but so are the prices of several other commodities in Caricom which have to be protected. St Vincent, he said, was also looking forward to settlement of the Lome funding issue.

Trinidad and Tobago found ready support in yesterday's first plenary for its paper urging regional action to deal with the threat to the region posed by nuclear plants, either built or under construction in Cuba, Mexico, Argentina, and Brazil. The leaders agreed to raise the issue in international fora, including the United Nations and the Organisation of American States (OAS).

Dominica Prime Minister Eugenia Charles, who missed yesterday's official opening, joined the other leaders today after arriving last night at the end of a European trip.

## Montserrat's Osborne on Human Rights

FL020325 Bridgetown CANA in English 2122 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, July 1, CANA -- Montserrat's Chief Minister John Osborne today suggested the time might be right to establish a regional mechanism to deal with human rights and political malpractices within the Caribbean Community (Caricom).

Addressing the opening session of the seventh Caricom heads of government summit here, Osborne said human rights abuses, which can have negative effects on the regional integration movement, could be stamped out through regional cooperation. The challenge facing Caricom, he said, was how to meet the basic needs of the people and satisfy the legitimate aspirations of the youth.

Caribbean governments must also act to halt growing social instability which has led in recent years to increasing unemployment, Osborne said. The chief minister of the lone non-independent member of the 13-nation community said young people in their frustration were trafficking in dangerous drugs and governments as a result have had to deploy already scarce resources to deal with these problems.

Osborne attributed the social problems to the weakening economic performance of Caricom states. In effect, the economic problems result in a steady increase in unemployment and a concommitant escalation of the crime rate and indisciplined social behaviour, he said.

## St Christopher's Simmonds Talks

FL020321 Bridgetown CANA in English 2126 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, July 1 CANA -- The prime minister of St Kitts and Nevis Dr Kennedy Simmonds has reminded member states of the 13-nation Caribbean Community and Common Market (Caricom), whose leaders started a summit here today, that a review of special benefits to the less developed countries of the region is long overdue.

Dr Simmonds said member states are obligated under the Treaty of Chaguramas, which established Caricom to undertake an annual review of mechanisms for the less developed countries. Under Article 62 of the treaty the common market council of ministers are responsible for an annual review of the need for strengthening mechanisms or introducing new ones to provide greater benefits to the LDC's [lesser developed countries], and submit a report to the heads of government conference.

Dr Simmonds said the LDC's of the region face the problem of small size and its attendant difficulties. Dr Simmonds said this underscored the need for small states to coordinate their position on international issues. We should be more strident in our opposition to nuclear arms and the establishment of nuclear plants, Simmonds said. he said it was also important to jointly condemn apartheid in South Africa and call for the ostracising and isolation of the Pretoria regime, including the strongest possible sanctions.

Dr Simmonds also echoed the concern of Montserrat over drug trafficking and abuse in the region. He said the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States, of which he is the chairman, recently took a decision to mount an offensive against drugs which he described as a threat to the fabric of society.

Dr Simmonds said the University of the West-Indies has a significant role to play in solving some of the problems facing the region and called for university education to be available to more people. Touching on intra-regional trade problems, Dr Simmonds said St Kitts and Nevis has done its fair share. He said it had a barter trade arrangment with Guyana, under [words indistinct] exchange for Guyanese rice.

But Dr Simmonds said Caricom has survived the trade difficulties, the problems relating to the now suspended Caricom multilateral Clearing Facility, Caricom and protectionist trends. He said Caricom was beaten but not vanquished.

Dr Simmonds said the reasons for regional integration went beyond economic reasons as Caribbean people were historically and emotionally bound together.

ENVOY TO OAS SWORN IN AS PERMANENT COUNCIL HEAD

FL011910 Bridgetown CANA in English 1848 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Washington, July 1, CANA -- Haiti's ambassador to the Organisation of American States (OAS) today assumed the chaimanship of the OAS Permanent Council, promising to work for the further democratization of Latin America.

I hope this process reaches each country of Latin America, said Ambassador Pierre SAm. In my country's case, it is not easy but I believe that with the spirit and determination which exists in my government and the people of Haiti, we will reach our objective.

Sam, the first Haitian to chair the highest permanent political organ or ghe OAS since 1978, will serve for three months. He took the chairmanship from Guatemalan Ambassador Fernando Andrade Diaz-Duran.

## JAMAICA

WPJ ANNOUNCES MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS CANDIDATES

FL022015 Bridgetown CANA in English 1923 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, July 2 CANA -- The Marxist-Leninist Workers' Party of Jamaica (WJP) today announced it will field 14 candidates in municipal elections to be held here July 29.

There are 187 seats at stake in 13 local government authorities. The elections will be a straight fight between the ruling Jamaica Labour Party (JLP) and the opposition People's National Party (PNP).

This the WPJ's second participation in local elections. The party fielded two candidates in the 1981 poll, receiving 15 and 13 per cent of the votes.

The WJP has taken some comfort from that performance, noting that it was the first time that candidates in any third force of independent won more than 10 per cent of the vote in the country's electoral history.

The WPJ's candidates will run in eight parishes, seven of them rural.

Meanwhile, the party has asked for representation on a JLP/PNP committee formed to oversee the conduct of the elections. The committees aim is to prevent violence, and ensure that issues are discussed on the platforms.

## ST LUCIA

### POPE JOHN PAUL II TO PAY 7-HOUR VISIT ON 7 JULY

FL021753 Bridgetown CANA in English 1720 GMT 2 Jul 86

[By Ernie Seon]

[Excerpts] Castries, St Lucia, July 2, CANA -- Church and government are completing preparations for Pope John Paul's seven-hour visit here on Monday, which will offer spiritual food for the faithful and some much needed free publicity for the island's depressed tourist industry.

The pope will arrive here from Colombia on his way back to the Vatican, and his tightly packed itinerary will be highlighted by an open air mass 11 kilometres north of here which will be attended by most of the island's Roman Catholics, in addition to government and church leaders.

The prime ministers of the six other members of the Organisation of East Caribbean States (OECS) -- Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St Kitts, and St Vincent -- will join their St Lucia counterpart, John Compton, here for the papal visit, according to church officials.

With the attempted assassination of the pope still in the backs of their minds, authorities here are taking no chances. Security will be tight, provided both by local forces and Vatican security.

Thousands of Roman Catholics are expected from the eastern Caribbean and North America for the visit. Packages are being promoted in most of the islands of the area.

Aside from the open air mass, the pope will also visit the Catholic cathedral here where he will offer prayers, he will also attend a reception at the governor generals mansion.

PRESIDENT HOYTE ON CUBA, CENTRAL AMERICA

PA021655 Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 23 Jun 86 pp D-1, D-2

[Interview with President Desmond Hoyte by Alfredo Pena at Government House in Georgetown on 18 June]

[Excerpts] [Pena] How are Guyana's relations with Cuba? In the past it was said that relations were so close that many Cuban planes passed through with troops bound to fight in Africa.

[Hoyte] That was never true. I was in the government at the time and I can assure you that no Cuban military plane arrived here for that purpose. Nor have there been any military planes from any other country. We have had very good relations with Cuba. Both our countries belong to the Nonaligned Movement. We want to have the best relations with our neighbors, the countries of the hemisphere, and the rest of the world. Cuba has helped and trained our young doctors. These relations have also been satisfactory at the economic, commercial, and cultural level. Cuban-Guyanese relations are based on equality and mutual respect.

[Pena] And your relations with Nicaragua?

[Hoyte] We have nonresident diplomatic relations. We do not have diplomats in Managua, nor does Nicaragua have any diplomats here. We have not made any commercial agreements with that country.

[Pena] What is you opinion on the Nicaraguan revolution?

[Hoyte] Every country has a right to solve its internal affairs independently and without outside interference. We have no reason to become involved in the internal affairs of other countries. We were invited -- we declined to assist -- to attend the Nicaraguan elections as observers. We acted in this manner as this is not our problem. Only the Nicaraguans can decide on their form of government.

[Pena] But the Guyanese Government at the time of the elections in Nicaragua, and long after, expressed full solidarity with the Nicaraguan process.

[Hoyte] We have said that we are against foreign intervention in Nicaragua or in any other country. This does not mean we are making any judgment on the good or bad things in the Sandinist Government. No one has a right to exert pressure or threaten to overthrow a government with the excuse of not liking a country's government. This position is shared by all the people of Guyana.

[Pena] President Burnham stated once that he feared Guyana would be invaded just like the one the United States carried out in Grenada. Do these fears still exist?

[Hoyte] I am not afraid of a U.S. invasion or any other type of invasion. There is nothing that would make me believe that. There is no evidence in this respect. I do not know in what context President Burnham made that statement.

[Pena] How do you believe that Central American crisis should be dealt with, especially the Nicaraguan problem?

[Hoyte] We back the Contadora Group. Up to now the peace initiative has not been all that successful, but we must be patient. We must avoid some outside interference in this situation. Contadora still has a lot to do. Contadora seeks regional peace. A violent solution could extend beyond Central America.

[Pena] The fact, nevertheless, is that in one way or another the world struggle between Washington and Moscow is present. How can Contadora come to a practical solution if Moscow and Washington are on different paths?

[Hoyte] Our small countries are the victims of the struggle between two giants. President Nyerere of Tanzania told us this African proverb: "The grass suffers when elephants fight and also when they make love." This is precisely one of the objectives of the Nonaligned Movement, to see how we can protect ourselves from the struggle of the two superpowers. It is clear that the problem of Central America is not only a Central American problem. It has an effect on relations between Washington and Moscow. The same thing happens in Afghanistan. In both cases superpowers feel that their strategic interests are being threatened. The unity of our countries is the only formula to strengthen ourselves and play a more active role in the economic and political fields.

[Pena] What will be your government's policy toward Washington and Moscow?

[Hoyte] Equidistant between each of the two superpowers. We will be on good terms with both, always taking into account our vital interests. At the United Nations and other international forums we shall vote analyzing each case specifically and according to our point of view. We shall not be part of any bloc, nor shall we vote automatically. Our international policy shall be based on principles.